



BATAK TOBA LANGUAGE KINSHIP

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze how the kinship system of the Toba Batak language is compared to the proto language. This research is a quantitative descriptive study using lexicostatistical and glottochronological techniques. This study explains and describes the kinship of the proto language with the Toba Batak language. The kinship of these two languages will be studied using comparative historical linguistic studies. The data in this study were 200 Swadesh vocabularies spoken by each informant. The result of this research is that the Proto language (PAN) and the Toba Batak language have a kinship level of 56.5%. Where in it there are pairs of identical words recorded as many as 33 pairs. or as much as 29% and then 30% of word pairs that have sound correspondence both phonemic and phonetically and have the same meaning from the total data that have word pairs and 46 word pairs or 41% of word pairs that have one different phoneme.

Keywords: *Belief, Proto Language, Batak Toba.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia consists of many tribes where these tribes have different languages. The Batak tribe is one of the tribes in Indonesia who live on the West coast and East Coast of North Sumatra. The Batak tribe consists of five sub-tribes, namely Toba Batak, Karo Batak, Simalungun Batak, Pakapak-Dairi Batak, and Angkola/Mandailing Batak (Siahaan, 2009:9 in ErlianaSiregar, 2010) Toba Batak language and Mandailing Batak language are two languages belonging to the Austronesian language family spoken by the people of the northern part of Sumatra Island. The Toba Batak people are people who live in North Tapanuli Regency, HumbangHasundutan Regency, Toba Samosir Regency, and Samosir Regency. The Mandailing tribe are more widely spread in Mandailing Natal Regency, Padang Lawas Regency, North Padang Lawas Regency (https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suku_Mandailing). The Toba and Mandailing Batak people have their own customs and language. the Toba Batak tribe uses the Batak hata or the Toba Batak language while the Mandailing tribe uses the Mandailinghata (language). Geographically, the Toba Batak and MandailingBataks are part of North Sumatra. Although these two tribes have different languages, it does not rule out that these two languages have kinship. Therefore, this study will discuss the level of kinship between the Toba Batak Language (BBT) and the Mandailing Batak Language (BBM) and the approximate year of separation of the two languages as a research problem formulation. the Toba Batak tribe uses the Batak hata or the Toba Batak language while the Mandailing tribe uses the Mandailinghata (language). Geographically, the Toba Batak and MandailingBataks are part of North Sumatra. Although these two tribes have different languages, it does not rule out that these two languages have kinship. Therefore, this study will discuss the level of kinship between the Toba Batak Language and Mandailing Batak Language and the approximate year of separation of the two languages as a research problem formulation. the Toba Batak tribe uses the Batak hata or the Toba Batak language while the Mandailing tribe uses the Mandailinghata (language). Geographically, the Toba Batak and MandailingBataks are part of North Sumatra.

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Kridalaksana (2008:116) in the Linguistics Dictionary says that kinship is a relationship between two or more languages that are derived from the same parent language source which is called an ancient language. In linguistic terms, kinship is a relationship between two or more languages that are derived from the same source (KBBI, 2008: 23). As is known, language kinship is a relationship or relationship between one language and another. A language can be said to be related to another language if the vocabularies in that language have identical vocabularies, have almost the same phonemic and phonetic correspondence, and have similarities even though one phoneme is different. In line with the definition given by Hock (1988, in Fitrah & Afria, 2017: 208) states that linguistic kinship that language kinship is the ancestral relationship of a language as evidenced by the grouping and reconstruction of proto-languages. From this definition, it can be said that related languages are languages that have a relationship between one language and another. This relationship may be the origin of the same parent so that there are similarities or because of the common characteristics in common. In terms of language, this similarity can be seen in terms of phonology, morphology, and syntax. The level of kinship shows that there are clear similarities between words from different languages/dialects through grouping according to the category of kinship level, because in essence these languages are related to one another.

In this paper, the discussion focused on how the Toba Batak language kinship system is compared to the proto language where 200 words are taken from Swadesh vocabulary.

2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This research is a quantitative descriptive study using lexicostatistical and glottochronological techniques. Descriptive research is research conducted based on existing facts and aims to observe, describe, and explain (Sudaryanto 1992:62). This study explained and described the kinship of the proto language with the Toba Batak language. The kinship of these two languages will be studied using comparative historical linguistic studies. The data in the study were 200 Swadesh vocabularies spoken by each informant. After 200 basic Swadesh vocabularies have been collected, then the data is analyzed in the following way :

- (1) counting related vocabulary,
- (2) calculate the percentage of kinship level with the following formula:
 Percentage of kinship = $\frac{\text{Number of in kinship word}}{\text{Number of basic vocabulary (200)}} \times 100\%$

The comparative method is the main method in the field of comparative history because it uses this method to determine the kinship of languages. by comparing the forms of cognate words with the aim of reconstructing the ancient language (Kridalaksana, 2008:154). The data analysis technique in this study was carried out using lexicostatistics, the steps of the analysis were as follows: 1. Identifying related words 2. Determining and counting related word pairs, namely: a)



Identical vocabulary pairs b) Sound correspondence pairs c) Word Pairs with One Different Phoneme.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Here are 200 Swadesh vocabularies by comparing the proto and Toba Batak languages.

Table 1 List of 200 Swadesh Vocabularies (Revised Blust, 1980)

No.	PAN	Gloss	Toba Batak language	English
1	* 'abu	abu	<i>abu</i>	Ash
2	* wai	air	aek, Sibangkion, tapian, mual	Water
3	* 'akaR	akar	urat	Root
4	* anak	anak	<i>anak</i>	Child
5	* angin	angin	<i>angin</i>	Wind
6	* asu	anjing	<i>biang</i>	Dog
7	* 'apa'	apa	<i>aha</i>	What
8	* apuy	api	<i>api</i>	Fire
9	* qasap	asap	timus, timpul	Smoke
10	* 'atep	atap	tarup, Saongsaong, saong	Roof
11	* avan	awan	Ombun	Cloud
12	* manuk	ayam	<i>manuk</i>	Chicken
13	* ku'a[']	bagaimana	beha, Songondia, boha, Songondia, Marhua	How
14	* bagey'	bagi	<i>bagi</i>	Share
15	* bisul	bisul	<i>bosol</i>	Ulcer
16	* bapa'	bapak	ama, among, amang, damang, amata	Dad
17	* baRu	baru	<i>baru</i>	New
18	* bat'ah	basah	maraeak, tonu, taptap, bornok, lanang, litap, lonu, malitap, matonu, Manongnong, Lintap, Mermer	Wet
19	* batang	batang	kambona, bona	stem
20	* batu'	batu	<i>batu</i>	stone
21	* buhat	bekerja	Markarejo, mulaulaon, Mangula, Marsiulaon	work
22	* pute/r/	belok	<i>Putor</i>	turn
23	* bener	benar	<i>Bonar</i>	right
24	* b ndul	bengkak	bongkak, bosol, budingkil, gombang, gurbak, bolsom, punil	swollen
25	* beRat	berat	<i>borat</i>	weight
26	* 'in p	baring	Peak, Modom	sleep
27	* buru	buru	<i>buru</i>	hunt
28	* diri	berdiri	Ojak, tindang, Marjongjong, hehe, jongjong, bangkit, manindang	stand
29	* languj	renang	Lange	swim
30	* dalan	jalan	<i>alan</i>	walk
31	* hucap	kata	hata, dok, lilung	speak
32	* [']i(m)pi'	mimpi	<i>marnipi</i>	dream
33	* na ava	napas	Hosa	breath
34	* 'angen	pikir	pikkir, Sari, angkal	think
35	* tu(m)buh	tumbuh	<i>tubu</i>	grow
36	* besa/r/	besar	<i>bosar</i>	big

37	* bintang	bintang	<i>bintang</i>	star
38	* bu'a	buah	<i>parbue</i>	fruit
39	* bulan	bulan	<i>bulan</i>	moon
40	* bulu'	bulu	<i>imbulu</i>	feather
41	* bunga	bunga	<i>bunga</i>	flower
42	* buruN	burung	pidong, Sihumabang, sihumeap, Pulpulan	bird
43	* bayuk	busuk	<i>busuk</i>	rotten
44	* caciN	cacing	labilabi, tampias	worm
45	* daging	daging	sibuk, jagal, juhut	meat
46	* den	dan, dengan	dohot, huhut, jala, ba	with
47	* danaw	danau	tao	lake
48	* dayah	darah	mudar, daro, darodaro, bontar	blood
49	* datang	datang	<i>Mandatang</i>	come
50	* da'un	daun	Bulung	leaf
51	* dabuk	debu	<i>orbuk</i>	dust
52	* di	di	<i>di</i>	at
53	* atas	atas	<i>atas</i>	on
54	* babah	bawah	Toru	below
55	* dalem	dalam	<i>dalom</i>	inside
56	* i(nn)ng	di mana	didia	where
57	* -n,a	dia	<i>bana</i>	s/he
58	* dingin	dingin	ngali, borgo, Malum, amborgo, Simborgo	cold
59	* duwa	dua	<i>dua</i>	two
60	* dukduk	duduk	<i>Jujuk</i>	sit
61	* 'ikuR	ekor	<i>ihur</i>	tail
62	* 'e(m)pat	empat	<i>opat</i>	four
63	* kaw	engkau,	Ho, langkam	you
64	* sira	garam	<i>sira</i>	salt
65	* ip n	gigi	<i>ipon</i>	teeth
66	* gu(n)duh	guntur	Ronggur	Thunder
67	* waRih	hari	<i>ari</i>	day
68	* hati	hati	<i>ateate</i>	heart
69	* ?idung	hidung	<i>igung</i>	nose
70	* hudip	hidup	ngolu, mangolu, ubung	live
71	* gizau	hijau	<i>ijo</i>	green
72	* 'i(n)t n	hitam	<i>Lintom</i>	black
73	* kira	hitung	etong, suhat	count
74	* hujan	hujan	<i>udan</i>	rain
75	*utan	hutan	harangan, tombak, Rumba	forest
76	* 'ibu'	ibu	na, inong, inang, dainang, Oma	Mom
77	* ikan	ikan	dengke, Uratninaibongkihon	Fish
78	* ini	ini	<i>Ni on</i>	This
79	* binay	isteri	pardijabu, Parsonduk, inanginang,	wife
80	* itu(h)	itu	ni, i, nian, an, do i	that
81	* jahat	jahat	<i>jahat</i>	evil
82	*zantuN	jantung	pusupusu	heart
83	* zaRum	jarum	<i>jarum</i>	needle
84	* dabuh	jatuh	<i>dabu</i>	fall
85	* jahit	jahit	<i>jait</i>	sew
86	* jawuh	jauh	tais, Pansar, dao, Lampas, Lando	far



87	* kambing	kambing	<i>hambing</i>	goat
88	* kabut	kabut	<i>habut</i>	cloudy
89	* kaki'	kaki	pat, simanjojok, tot	feet
90	* wanan	kanan	siamun, amun	right
91	* ija(nN)	kapan	<i>andigan</i>	when
92	* kayu'	kayu	<i>hau</i>	wood
93	* kulambu	kelambu	<i>kalambu</i>	mosquito net
94	* ulu	kepala	<i>ulu</i>	head
95	* keRin	kering	<i>Koring</i>	dry
96	* kilap	kilat	Pane, Pinondang, lino, sillam	shining
97	* wiri	kiri	Hambirang	left
98	* kita	kita	<i>hita</i>	we
99	* labu	kotor	guting, hodar, ronsam, rotak, samuk, dorun,	dirty
100	* kulit	kulit	<i>Kulit</i>	skin
101	* kuning	kuning	<i>hunik</i>	yellow
102	* kutu	kutu	<i>hutu</i>	bug
103	* lawa(lawa)	laba-laba	hodahoda	spider
104	* lain	lain	asing, alit, andul	weird
105	* laki	laki-laki	dolidoli, baa, baio, doli	male
106	* langit	langit	<i>langit</i>	sky
107	* la'ud	laut	<i>laut</i>	sea
108	* bi(n)dang	lebar	mamak, bidang, hombang, bohang, burnang	wide
109	* lihiy	leher	Rungkung	neck
110	* lima	lima	<i>lima</i>	five
111	* dilah	lidah	<i>dila</i>	tounge
112	* ma-kan	makan	<i>mangan</i>	eat
113	* malem	malam	borngin, bodari	night
114	* malu	malu	<i>Malu</i>	shy
115	* mata	mata	<i>mata</i>	eyes
116	* matay	mati	<i>mate</i>	Pass away
117	* lmpit	lipat	<i>lompit</i>	fold
118	* tenguk	lihat	ida, bereng, tingkir, Tonggor, Tatap	Look at
119	* ludah	ludah	Tijur	Saliva
120	* mirin	miring	<i>Mereng</i>	crooked
121	* tunu'	bakar	tutung, surbu	burn
122	* b lah	belah	<i>bola</i>	split
123	* beli	beli	<i>boli</i>	buy
124	* buka'	buka	<i>buha</i>	open
125	* bunuh	bunuh	<i>bunu</i>	kill
126	* pegaG	pegang	<i>Pogang</i>	hold
127	* (k.g)emes	peras	Poros	
128	* pilih	pilih	<i>pillit</i>	choose
129	* keRat	potong	Seat, gotap, ponggol,	cut
130	* pu(G)kul	pukul	<i>Pukul</i>	hit
131	* tan m	tanam	<i>tanom</i>	plant
132	* taGis	tangis	<i>tangis</i>	cry
133	* ciyum	cium	Umma	kiss
134	* maliG	curi	tangko, sirim, sirimi	steal
135	* deGar	dengar	bege, tangi	listen
136	* tembak	tembak	<i>tembak</i>	shoot

137	* 'aliy	alir	Mamolus	flow
138	* tuk(tuk)	ketuk	<i>tuktuk</i>	knock
139	* kali'	gali	<i>hali</i>	dig
140	* garut	garuk	<i>garut</i>	scratch
141	* kaPu	gigit	harat, gugut, ngatngat, sarut	bite
142	* iket	ikat	<i>ingkat</i>	tie
143	* sepsep	isap	<i>sopsop</i>	suck
144	* huwap	menguap	heheamon, mondokondok	yawn
145	* kunaq	kunyah	hilhil, hudap, husap	swallow
146	* (t)ikam	tikam	<i>tiham</i>	Stab
147	* tiyup	tiup	<i>iup</i>	blow
148	*timuR	timur	purba, habinsaran	east
149	*meRa	merah	<i>mera</i>	red
150	* tu(O,q)a	mereka	Nasida	they
151	*'inum	minum	<i>inum</i>	drink
152	*babah	mulut	<i>baba</i>	mouth
153	*muta	muntah	<i>muta</i>	Throw up
154	* naik	naik	<i>naek</i>	Go up
155	* gelar	nama	Goar	title
156	* namuk	nyamuk	Rongit	
157	* 'uyaG	orang	jolma, halak, baio, Simarjolmajolma	people
158	* panas	panas	mohop, Milas, gorgor, l	hot
159	* pand'aG	panjang	ganjang, Noni, Lampas	long
160	* kesik	pasir	<i>horsik</i>	sand
161	* dada	payudara	dopadop, adop,	beard
162	* pandak	pendek	<i>pendek</i>	short
163	* daRa	perempuan	parompuan, boruboru	girl
164	* (t)ijan	perut	utuha, siubeon, boltok, ube	stomach
165	*pitu	tujuh	<i>pitu</i>	seven
166	* putih	putih	bontar, Lopak, Sillak	white
167	* bulu'	rambut	jambulan, obuk, Sitarupon	hair
168	* rumah	rumah	<i>ruma</i>	home
169	* rumput	rumpun	<i>duhut</i>	grass
170	*sakit	sakit	<i>sahit</i>	sick
171	*sa	satu	<i>sada</i>	one
172	* 'aku'	saya	<i>ahu</i>	I
173	* kapak	sayap	habong	wings
174	* buni'	sembunyi	<i>buni</i>	hide
175	* se(m)pit	sempit	<i>sompit</i>	narrow
176	* (')abih	semua	luhut, sude, nasa, sasude,	all
177	* sai'	siapa	<i>ise, Siaha</i>	who
178	* laki'	suami	amangamang, siadopan, tungganidoli	husband
179	* tahu'	tahu	Boto	know
180	* tahun	tahun	<i>taon</i>	years
181	* tazem	tajam	<i>tajom</i>	sharp
182	* (t)akut	takut	<i>tahut</i>	scared
183	* tali'	tali	<i>Tali</i>	roof
184	* tanah	tanah	<i>tano</i>	soil
185	* taGan	tangan	<i>tangan</i>	hand
186	* t b l	tebal	<i>tobal</i>	thick
187	* taliGa'	telinga	pinggol, sipareon, parbinegean	ear
188	* telur	telur	<i>Tolur</i>	egg



189	* layaG	terbang	habang, Reap, Mangareap	fly
190	* tawa	tertawa	mengkel, martata, Marhehek, Marsituriak	laugh
191	* janji	janji	<i>janji</i>	promise
192	* tidur	tidur	modom, podom, Pedem	sleep
193	* telu'	tiga	<i>tolu</i>	three
194	* tikus	tikus	bagudung, monsi, naitoru	mouse
195	* tipis	tipis	<i>tipis,</i>	thin
196	* tuha'	tua	<i>tua</i>	old
197	* tulaG	tulang	Holi	bone
198	* butk	tumpul	majal, tamtam, bolbol, pajal	blunt
199	* nipa	ular	ulok, Siganjangak	snake
200	* bi(t)uka(')	usus	<i>butuha</i>	intestines

From 200 lists Swadesh vocabulary, found 113 related vocabularies with a percentage of 56.5% including identical related words, sound correspondences and one different phoneme sound which are then presented in the table below.

Table 2 In kindship Words

tee	PAN	Gloss	Toba Batak language	English
1	* 'abu	abu	<i>abu</i>	<i>Ash</i>
2	* anak	anak	<i>anak</i>	<i>child</i>
3	* angin	angin	<i>angin</i>	<i>wind</i>
4	* 'apa'	apa	aha	what
5	* apuy	api	api	Fire
6	* manuk	ayam	manuk	Chicken
7	* bagey'	bagi	bagi	for
8	* bisul	bisul	bosol	ulcer
9	* baRu	baru	baru	new
10	* batu'	batu	batu	stone
11	* pute/r/	belok	Putor	turn
12	* bener	benar	Bonar	right
13	* beRat	berat	borat	heavy
14	* buru	buru	buru	hunt
15	* dalam	jalan	alan	walk
16	* ['ji(m)pi'	mimpi	marnipi	dream
17	* tu(m)buh	tumbuh	tubu	grow
18	* besa/r/	besar	bosar	big
19	* bintang	bintang	bintang	star
20	* bu'a	buah	parbue	fruit
21	* bulan	bulan	bulan	moon
22	* bulu'	bulu	imbulu	feather
23	* bunga	bunga	bunga	flower
24	* bayuk	busuk	busuk	rotten
25	* datang	datang	Mandatang	come
26	* dabuk	debu	orbuk	dusta
27	* di	di	di	at
28	* atas	atas	atas	above
29	* dalem	dalam	dalom	inside

30	* -n,a	dia	bana	s/he
31	* duwa	dua	dua	two
32	* dukduk	duduk	Juguk	sit
33	* 'ikuR	ekor	ihur	tail
34	* 'e(m)pat	empat	opat	four
35	* sira	garam	sira	salt
36	* ip n	gigi	ipon	teeth
37	* waRih	hari	ari	day
38	* hati	hati	ateate	liver
39	* ?idung	hidung	igung	nose
40	* gizau	hijau	ijo	green
41	* 'i(n)t m	hitam	Lintom	black
42	* hujan	hujan	udan	rain
43	* ini	ini	Ni on	this
44	* jahat	jahat	jahat	evil
45	* zaRum	jarum	jarum	needle
46	* dabuh	jatuh	dabu	fall
47	* jahit	jahit	jait	sew
48	* kambing	kambing	hambing	goat
49	* kabut	kabut	habut	cloudy
50	* ija(nN)	kapan	andigan	when
51	* kayu'	kayu	hau	wood
52	* kulambu	kelambu	kalambu	mosquito net
53	* ulu	kepala	ulu	head
54	* keRin	kering	Koring	dry
55	* kita	kita	hita	we
56	* kulit	kulit	Kulit	skin
57	* kuning	kuning	hunik	yellow
58	* kutu	kutu	hutu	bug
59	* langit	langit	langit	sky
60	* la'ud	laut	laut	sea
61	*lima	lima	lima	give
62	* dilah	lidah	dila	tounge
63	* ma-kan	makan	mangan	eat
64	* malu	malu	Malu	shy
65	* mata	mata	mata	eyes
66	* matay	mati	mate	Pass away
67	* l mpit	lipat	lompit	fold
68	* miriņ	miring	Mereng	crooked
69	* b lah	belah	bola	ball
70	* beli	beli	boli	buy
71	* buka'	buka	buha	open
72	* bunuh	bunuh	bunu	kill
73	* pegaG	pegang	Pogang	hold
74	* pilih	pilih	pillit	choose
75	* pu(G)kul	pukul	Pukul	hit
76	* tan m	tanam	tanom	plant
77	* taGis	tangis	tangis	cry
78	* tembak	tembak	tembak	shoot
79	* tuk(tuk)	ketuk	tuktuk	knock
80	* kali'	gali	hali	dig
81	* garut	garuk	garut	scratch
82	* iket	ikat	ingkat	tie
83	* sepsep	isap	sopsop	suck



84	* (t)ikam	tikam	tiham	stab
85	* tiyup	tiup	iup	blow
86	*meRa	merah	mera	red
87	*'inum	minum	inum	drink
88	*babah	mulut	baba	mouth
89	*muta	muntah	muta	Throw up
90	* naik	naik	naek	Go up
91	* kesik	pasir	horsik	sand
92	* pandak	pendek	pendek	short
93	*pitu	tujuh	pitu	seven
94	* rumah	rumah	ruma	house
95	* rumput	rumpit	duhut	grass
96	*sakit	sakit	sahit	sick
97	*sa	satu	sada	one
98	* 'aku'	saya	ahu	I
99	* buni'	sembunyi	buni	hide
100	* se(m)pit	sempit	sompit	narrow
101	* tahun	tahun	taon	years
102	* tazem	tajam	tajom	sharp
103	* (t)akut	takut	tahut	scared
104	* tali'	tali	tali	roof
105	* tanah	tanah	tano	soil
106	* taGan	tangan	tangan	hand
107	* t b l	tebal	tobal	thick
108	* telur	telur	Tolur	Egg
109	* janji	janji	janji	promise
110	* telu'	tiga	tolu	three
111	* tipis	tipis	tipis	thin
112	* tuha'	tua	tua	old
113	*bi(t)uka()	usus	butuha	intestines

The data in the study are 200 Swadesh vocabularies spoken by the Toba Batak people. After 200 basic Swadesh vocabularies have been collected, the data will then be analyzed in the following ways: (1) calculating related vocabulary, (2) calculating the percentage level of kinship with the following formula :

$$\text{Percentage of kinship} = \frac{\text{Number of in kinship word}}{\text{Number of basic vocabulary (200)}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{113}{200} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 56.5 \%$$

3.1 Identical Vocabulary Pairs

One of the provisions in determining the word pair as a relative word is that the word pair has identical similarities. Identical in this case is the pair of words that have the exact same form, sound and meaning. Identical word pairs recorded as many as 33 pairs. or as much as 29% of the overall data that have word pairs.

Table 3 Examples of Word Pairs With One Phoneme

No	PAN	gloss	Toba Batak language	English
1.	*'abu	abu	abu	Ash
2.	* tuk(tuk)	ketuk	tuktuk	knock
3.	* buni'	sembunyi	buni	hide
4.	* sira	garam	sira	salt
5.	* ulu	kepala	ulu	head

3.2 Sound Correspondence Pair

Based on the data that has been obtained, there are various types of changes that occur in related vocabulary. Word pairs that have sound correspondence both phonemically and phonetically and have the same meaning are found as many as 34 words or about 30%.

Table 4 Examples of sound-corresponding words

No	PAN	gloss	Toba Batak language	English
1.	* apuy	api	api	Fire
2.	* lmpit	lipat	lompit	Jump
3.	* mirin	miring	Mereng	Crooked
4.	* ?idung	hidung	igung	nose
5.	* gizau	hijau	ijo	green

3.3 Word Pairs with One Phoneme

Different Word pairs that have one different phoneme between Proto and Toba Batak languages are 46 word pairs or 41% of the total data containing word pairs. The following is an example of a pair of words that differ in one phoneme.

Table 5 Examples of Word Pairs With One Phoneme

No	PAN	Gloss	Bahasa Batak Toba	English
1.	* 'apa'	apa	aha	What
2.	* beli	beli	boli	Buy
3.	* buka'	buka	buha	Open
4.	* kambing	kambing	hambing	Goat
5.	* rumah	rumah	ruma	House

From the results of the explanation above, it is known that PAN and the Toba Batak language have a kinship level of 56.5%.

4. CONCLUSION

From the results of the explanation above, it is known that the Proto language (PAN) and the Toba Batak language have a kinship level of 56.5%. Where in it there are pairs of identical words recorded as many as 33 pairs. or as much as 29% and then 30% of word pairs that have sound correspondence both phonemically and phonetically and have the same meaning from the overall data that has word pairs and 46 word pairs or 41% of word pairs that have one different phoneme.



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